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l'Horloge, la Tour du Trésor, and La Tour du Chaperon. Then with scientific method he marshals his evidence. The general lie of the land, the present location and direction of some of the main streets, inscriptions and cinerary urns, the drawings and descriptions of mediaeval artists and antiquarians, are all brought forward, and by argument and map, Professor Clerc drives the Via Aurelia northwestward toward the line of the city wall. Just outside the gate on the left of the road, he puts a mausoleum, a square base surmounted by a column-encircled, two-story structure resembling the Saint-Remy mausoleum. Voilà, la tour de l'Horloge est un tombeau! A little beyond the tomb on either side of the road are the towers of the gate, that of the Trésor on one side, that of the Chaperon on the other. They are built very like the mausoleum outside, except that their bases are round instead of square. That the towers were part of the city gate and were joined to the city wall is quite certain, but whether the original gate looked like the Porta Nigra at Trêves (Trier) or like those at Arles and Fréjus cannot be determined. An aqueduct entered the city at this gate, running under the Via Aurelia. The present Palais de Justice of Aix covers the ground where the two gate towers were. These chapters on the towers are a credit to scientific archaeology.

The book seems to be much longer than necessary. Perhaps one would not expect in these war times much reference to German authorities. Nevertheless it would have been better to have added at least to de la Noë's, Le rempart-limite des Romains en Allemagne, the Roemischer Limes (page 148, note 3), and, while citing Mommsen-Marquardt (as on page 157, note 1), the last German edition is preferable to the French translation. However, Aquae Sextiae is now Professor Clerc's preserve, and hunting in that field will have to take orders from him. There is no credit to be had in barking at a big piece of work simply because it happens to be almost meticulous.

R. V. D. MAGOFFIN.

Roman Cursive Writing, by HENRY BARTLETT VAN HOESEN. Princeton and Oxford Press, 1915. Pp. viii + 268 + Tables A-D and 1-6 of Alphabets.

The above work in its present form—enlarged from the author's 1912 Princeton dissertation—takes its place among the standard books on Roman Paleography. Chapter one gives in twenty pages as succinct and satisfactory a history of the beginnings and development of cursive writing as can be

desired. In chapter two the Pompeian graffiti and lead and wax tablets are briefly treated. Chapter three, which fills pages 32-224, gives 141 papyri (several ostraka are included) with a detailed description for each papyrus of all the letters, the abbreviations, and the ligatures, and includes 18 plates (unpaged) with facsimiles of 43 alphabets. This chapter, together with chapter four, which gives a Summary History of the Roman Cursive Alphabet, taking each letter and tracing its development, is a monument of painstaking diligence. Appendix 2—there are three in all—is a very complete bibliography. Ten tables of alphabets complete the book. Tables A, B, C, D give the different forms of all the letters of respectively the Pompeian graffiti, lead tablets, Pompeian wax tablets, and Dacian wax tablets. Tables 1-6 give the different forms of the letters in the papyri, the arrangement being a chronological one. Tables 1-5 give the letter forms from c. 17 B. C. to 491 A. D., and give space for as many as 30 different forms for each letter. Table 6 which shows the letters of papyri dating from 504-639 A. D. is so scrupulously done that there are 82 different forms shown for the letter b, 87 for g, 90 for o, 92 for e, and 96 each for i and for t. The reviewer finds that this book merits nothing but praise.

R. V. D. MAGOFFIN.

Robert of Chester's Latin Translation of the Algebra of Al-Khowarizmi, with an Introduction, Critical Notes and an English Version, by LOUIS CHARLES KARPINSKI. The Macmillan Company, 1915.

This work is a contribution to the history of mathematics, being Part I. of Contributions to the History of Science, in the University of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Series, Volume XI.

A brief preface explains the nature and scope of the work. An introduction of sixty-three large pages constitutes in some respects the most important part of the work. This is followed by the Latin text on left-hand pages with critical notes underneath and on right-hand pages the English version with the solutions of problems with modern algebraic notation underneath. A Latin glossary is added in which are noted many departures from classical usage.

An epitome of the introduction would be useless even if it were possible to make one. A concise list of the contents must here suffice: I. Algebraic analysis before Al-Khowarizmi. II. Al-Khowarizmi and his treatise on Algebra. III. Robert of Chester and other translators of Arabic into Latin. IV. The